THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. NO. 26.

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

Disloyalty in Forsyth.

"We learn from a gentleman just from Forsyth county, that it is estimated there that about four hundred of the officers and men belonging to the Home Guards of that county have gone, with the intention of going into the lines of the enemy, since the recent call. May all disloyal men follow them is our sincere wish."

We find the above in the Greensboro' "Way of the World," of the 20th instant, and merely notice it in order to correct the misrepresentation.

Ever since the commencement of the war, Forsyth County has been misrepresented and slandered, her good deeds generally being overlooked by her defamers. We have repeatedly stated that the citizens of this county always quietly submitted to every call for men made, fully as much so as any county in the State, until her population, composed mostly of small farmers, is very much depleted. The soldiers' families, too, under the management of our worthy County Agent, have been as well, if not better, provided for than in most counties in the State. That we have men among us upon whom the burdens of the war have fallen extremely heavy, causing some dissatisfaction, and that we have our share of deserters, as every county in every State has, we do not deny. But false charges and wholesale misrepresentations should not go unrebuked. Forsyth may have sins enough to atone for, without being charged with those of others.

We have been informed that the stampede referred to, in the article above from the Greensboro' "World," consisted of about 190 or 200 men, from Randolph, Davidson, Guilford and Forsyth. We have not ascertained the exact number from Forsyth, but learn there were some 25 or 30, the balance from the other counties, mostly from Guilford, the whole expedition being headed by a magistrate from Guilford, an original secessionist and rampant war man, so long as he could keep his carcase out of danger, which is the case with many others who do not practice what they preach. The above are the facts, as we have been informed. We did not allude to the matter last week, because there were many conflicting rumors, and we believed, at the time, very much exaggerated.

Another stampeding party, all mounted on horseback, numbering twenty-three persons, were arrested at Love's Meeting House, in this county, on Monday night last, and brought to Winston,—all from Guilford county, save two from this county, we are creditably informed.

☞ The last Sentinel says: "One of the members of the Special Court, who was elected by the *new stripe* majority of magistrates in the county, purely because of his antipathy to the Confederate government, has refused positively and pointedly to list his property. The officers are therefore under the necessity of proceeding according to law to collect the tax."

Aside from the above wholesale slander of the magistrates of the county who have never refused their aid in supporting the soldiers' families, thereby *voting taxes upon themselves* in common with other citizens of the county, perhaps our neighbor has forgotten an advertisement which appeared in the columns of the *Sentinel*, in June last, offering property for sale, destrained and levied on to satisfy and pay taxes. The *Sentinel* passed that circumstance over in silence. We merely allude to this instance, in order to jog the memory of our neighbor, ere he becomes too rampant in judging the loyalty of his fellow citizens.—Don't get on the "*rampage*" about the *new stripe* magistrates, but keep cool and act discreetly.

Lest the reader might be led to think that the magistrate alluded to is one of the "*new stripe*," we will state that he was appointed a magistrate, years ago, by a Democratic Legislature, and was on the Democratic ticket for Clerk of the County, a few years since.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—In this issue will be found the full schedule of prices adopted by the Commissioners of Appraisement of North Carolina, on the 5th instant, for sixty days from that date. Although some of the prices have been reduced, they are still considerably higher than those assessed by the Commissioners from the States South and West, recently met in Convention in Montgomery. In order that our readers may see the difference, we will give some of the Montgomery Convention prices in our next.

MORE MEN.—In addition to the detailed men, reserves, and bonded farmers, recently ordered to camp, the chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance and of the Nitre Bureau, are ordered to turn over, without delay, one fifth of all the force employed in their respective bureaux, including contractors and other employees.—Only three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the different departments.

☞ See official vote for Governor in this paper.

☞ See new advertisements.

News of the Week.

FROM PETERSBURG.—On the 18th and 19th there was unusual activity in the enemy's camp around Richmond and Petersburg, but nothing of importance occurred up to latest dates.

The enemy is said to be drilling a large number of negroes in the rear of their lines on our right, and also a considerable force of newly armed recruits. There are said to be fully six or eight thousand negroes at this point, who are no doubt being gotten in readiness to participate in the next battle south of Petersburg. Let them go on if they think there is no hereafter.

The same desolating policy adopted by Sheridan in the Valley has been followed by Grant in the country around Petersburg occupied by him—everything calculated to support either man or beast being devoured or destroyed by his men.

All continues also apparently quiet in the lines below Richmond.

FROM THE VALLEY.—Official dispatches received at Richmond, state that Gen. Early attacked Sheridan's camp at Cedar Creek before day on the 19th, surprised and routed the 8th and 9th corps, drove the 6th corps beyond Middletown and captured eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners which were safely brought off, but the enemy subsequently made a stand in turn, and attacked Early causing his line to give way. In the retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery. Our nett loss was twenty three pieces of artillery, some wagons and ambulances. Loss in killed and wounded less than 1000.—Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small. The enemy's infantry reported very badly demoralized; he did not pursue, his loss being very severe. General Ramsour was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

Our army then fell back to New Market.—A subsequent dispatch says that Ramseur was mortally wounded in the bowels. He died on the 20th. Brig Gen. Battle, of Alabama, was wounded in the knee and had arrived at Charlottesville. also Brig. Gen. Conner, of S. C., who was wounded in the leg on the 13th inst.

The Yankee account has also been received in Richmond, through the Baltimore *American* of the 20th inst. Stanton's Official Bulletin to Dix, says, another great battle was fought yesterday, 10th, at Cedar Creek, which threatened us at first with a disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under Sheridan, more splendid than any heretofore achieved. Forty-three pieces of artillery and many prisoners were captured. Gens. Wright, Picket and Grover wounded and Biswell killed. Sheridan's official report admits that his army was driven in confusion four miles. He hastenened from Winchester, where he was on his return from Washington, and took affairs in his own hands, formed a new line of battle and in time repulsed the attack of the enemy, and after some cavalry charges he attacked and routed Early. Darkness intervened to shut off greater results.

It is said that the loss of artillery on our part was caused by the guns getting crowded together in the streets of Strasburg, and before they could be extricated, the Yankee cavalry came up and captured them. Passengers from Staunton of the 21st report that the Yankee prisoners, (1,300) were expected there that night.

In this battle as in the former fight near Winchester, Sheridan no doubt made free and successful use of his cavalry in turning our flank, and hurrying the retreat, thus capturing our guns.

Fourteen hundred prisoners, captured by Early, were received at the Libby yesterday.

FROM RICHMOND.—On the morning of the 22d inst., a Yankee battery lately erected in the rear of the Boulware house, about two miles below Chaffin's Bluff, opened upon a portion of our fleet. Five men on the iron-clad Fredericksburg, were slightly wounded. Several of our Iron-clads replied and silenced the Yankee battery.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Late accounts represent the enemy as having evacuated Bull's Gap, on the 18th, retreating towards Knoxville, Vaughn pursuing.

FROM GEORGIA.—We have received very little news from Georgia during the week, but the aspect of affairs is represented as encouraging, and great results are anticipated from Hood's operations among the Railroads in Sherman's rear. If Sherman is driven out of Georgia, Hood's army must be reinforced very largely, and that speedily. Delays have always proved dangerous to us.

We give some Northern accounts from Georgia, under appropriate head.

Southern accounts say that Sherman's army is on short rations, but he claims an ample supply.

Some of our captured prisoners say that Wheeler's whole command, comprising Martin's, Roddy's, Jone's and Patterson's cavalry, aggregating from eight to ten thousand, are all in the country towards Chattanooga and Dalton.

Hood is now in the mountains which are defensible by nature, and in possession also of the strong works erected by Sherman in his southward march to Atlanta.

FROM WILMINGTON.—An attack on Wilmington is expected every day. The Wilmington Journal of Saturday says that "what has been so long threatened and so much talked about seems to have come at last. The long deferred attack on Wilmington would appear to be at hand. We have good reason to believe, from information received, that an attack is imminent—may be looked for any day. The fleet is assembling both at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort Harbor, N. C. Such information is regarded as authentic by our military authorities, and they are extremely anxious, and, indeed positively desire that all non combatants and especially women and children, should be removed before an attack actually does take place."

Nearly a week has elapsed since the above news, and Wilmington has not yet been attacked.

We may expect important news from all points within a few days, however, the papers inform us.

From the North.

New York papers of the 18th say that advices from Sherman to the evening of the 16th indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resica, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications. He has torn up some fifteen miles of road from Resica North but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores and supplies south of the break, as well as north, are ample. Hood retreated towards the southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste on Sunday morning.

Sherman was pressing Hood closely, Kilpatrick had reached Dalton with his cavalry.

One days later dates state that the rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going South at day light on the 17th.

Great excitement prevailed at Memphis on Sunday evening, in consequence of an expected attack on the city, by a strong body of Forrest's command.

One thousand, two hundred guerrillas, under Hinds, have concentrated near Brandonburg, Ky.

A telegram from Chattanooga, 18th, says Sherman started yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, who were retreating southward, via Bloomtown Valley. The same telegram claims that Roddy's cavalry were routed at Rome on the 12th by Minty's brigade of cavalry.

European advices of the 9th received. The convention recently constituted by the French Italian government has been published. The Italian capital is to be transferred to Florence within six months, and the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome from the date of the royal assent to the bill which the Ministry will submit to the Italian Parliament. It is not acceptable to the Pope, who threatens to call for protection from the other Catholic powers if the French troops are withdrawn.

M. Chatteau Renard has been appointed French Minister to Washington

Thirty armed desperadoes supposed to be in rebel employ, from Canada, invaded Saint Albans, Vermont, on the 19th, and robbed the banks of large sums, and shot several citizens. Eight raiders were subsequently captured, and fifty thousand dollars recovered.

Passengers from Halifax confirm the reports of the capture of the Roanoke by Confederates. She was taken to Burmuda where the passengers were landed. Braine then put to sea and burned the vessel off Burmuda. He and crew returned in boats and were arrested by British authority.

Forrest is making a raid through the western portion of Kentucky.

A peace conference is in session at Cincinnati to nominate a candidate for President by the peace party. It has adopted resolutions in favor of peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States, and calls for a Convention of the States to settle difficulties, but adjourned *sine die* without making any nominations.

Glasgow, Missouri, and the garrison at that place were captured on Saturday by Shelby.—The City Hall buildings were destroyed. The greatest excitement prevails on the Kansas border. Leavenworth is being fortified.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November.

French troops occupied Mattamoras without opposition on the 26th.

A flag of truce arrived at Decatur, on the 20th. A Yankee officer says that Hood is beating Sherman at his own game of flanking. It is reported that our forces hold Rome, Dalton, Kingston, Resacca and Missionary Ridge and are advancing on Chattanooga, at which place the Federals were concentrating by withdrawing their unimportant garrisons. Sherman's forces are on short rations.

Nashville papers of the 16th, and the Louisville Journal of the 18th, say guerillas are overrunning Kentucky.

"CAMP VANCE," near Morganton, has been broken up and a new rendezvous for conscripts has been established at Greensboro', to be known as "Camp Stokes," to be under the command of Maj. J R. McLean.

The Confederate says that Chief Justice Pearson has called a special term of the Supreme Court, to be held on the 26th inst., to decide whether one who was under 50 years, when the military bill passed, but has since arrived at that age, is bound to continue in the said service; and, also, whether a substitute, who was over 50 when put in, is bound to serve *after* the principal goes back to the army.

At a meeting of the constituents of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of the 5th Congressional District of South Carolina, in Columbia, a series of resolutions were framed and unanimously passed, repudiating the sentiments expressed by said gentleman in a recent letter addressed to President Davis, and requesting him (Boyce) to resign his seat in that body immediately.

Mr. Boyce was present and defended himself.

MCCULLOCH VS BOON.—The decision made in this case, on yesterday, in our place by his Honor, Judge French, will, doubtless, prove interesting to many. The petitioner, Joseph D. McCulloch, is a private of Capt. Boon's company of senior Reserves. He lacked only a few days of being fifty years old when he was enrolled and he was over fifty when he was ordered into service. The point made by his counsel was, that the spirit and reason of the act of Congress, which says that "all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war," releases a man from said service after he has attained the age of fifty. No language in the act, puts any young man just coming of the age of seventeen in the service, yet the officers of the government are daily enrolling the young men so soon as they arrive at that age. The liberal construction, and they hold reasonable construction, which puts these young men in on their arrival at that age ought to exempt those who come to be fifty by a parity of reasoning. The case was fully argued by the counsel on both sides, after which his Honor decided against the petitioner and remanded him into the hands of his captain. The counsel for the government was Ralph Gorrell, Esq; and for the petitioner the Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Hon. J. R. McLean, and Messrs. Scott and Scott.—*Greensboro' Citizen*

Wearing Apparel Not Taxed.—Readers will breathe more freely after reading the following decision, which we hope will keep the hands of tax collectors off from our shirts:

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
Richmond, October 12 1864.

Col. Thompson Allen, Commissioner of Taxes:—Sir. In reply to your communication of 3rd inst., returning the letter of Mr. Lyon, with your opinion of the question presented by it, I beg leave to say that I do not think it was the purpose of Congress to tax the necessary wearing apparal of the people of the Confederate States. Such an interpretation of the law would be without precedent and its execution would be annoying and offensive to the last degree to the public, whilst the tax derived from it would be utterly insignificant.

I respectfully request, therefor, that you will instruct, if it be necessary, your assessors and collectors to forbear laying or demanding any tax upon necessary wearing apparel.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.

The Meeting of the Governors.

At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday the 17th inst., Gov. Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council, the following among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able bodied man without exception, in any of its various departments whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able bodied portion thereof the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us, therefore be it,

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow citizens, to maintain our right of self government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency, President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be laid before the respective bodies.

IMPRESSING SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.—The Danville Register says:

One hundred and seventeen slaves from Franklin county, impressed by the military authorities, passed through this place on Sunday, going to labor upon the projected railroad not very far from Grant's army. On Tuesday, about fifty negroes, from Henry county, arrived here en route for the same locality. The quota from Pittsylvania has not been collected, but are ordered to report at Danville next Monday. The county is required to send 247, and the town of Danville 30 slaves.

These slaves are brought out under a call for 5,000 from the State of Virginia, to be furnished immediately and to serve thirty days. There is also another call upon the State for half this number, viz: 2250 slaves, to serve twelve months with the army, in the capacities of teamsters, cooks, laborers, &c. They are to be forthcoming by the 1st day of November. Of this last call, the quota of Pittsylvania county, including Danville, will be 134.

HOW EARLY SUPPLIES HIS ARMY.—A Washington correspondent, dating the 6th, writes as follows:

Gen. Early has found no difficulty in subsisting his army; but he has not drawn a pound of food from the valley proper.—The counties of Northwestern Virginia teem with the products of an abundant harvest, and from these Early has drawn all his supplies as he needs. If his army was twice as large he could derive from that source abundance of supplies to last for months to come. Besides feeding his own army, he yet continues to send large quantities of wheat by railroad to Richmond.

[redacted]

State and National Educational Association.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Charlotte, on Tuesday, November 8th. The Educational Association of the Confederate States, will meet in the same place on November the 9th, and the friends of Education in North Carolina thus have an opportunity of attending, during the same week, and by one trip, both the State and National Societies.

There never was a period in our history when the duties and responsibilities of those engaged in the instruction of the rising generation were more obvious and important; and those who neglect the opportunities of this day of decision must expect to be arraigned and condemned at the bar of the Future.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup't Com. Schools, N. C.
S. LANDER,
Recording Secretary.
W. J. PALMER,
Corresponding Secretary.
Executive Committee.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The next Annual Meeting of this body will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next. Yielding to the suggestion of some of its members, I recalled the appointment for its meeting at Atlanta, with the hope that a favorable turn in the affairs of the Confederacy might soon offer a more auspicious season for its assembling.—That hope has failed. The war is still raging, with little prospect of its speedy abatement.—In the meantime, the interests of the rising generation should not be overlooked. I therefore invite the friends of education to assemble in Charlotte.

The Committees appointed at the meeting in Columbia will, it is hoped, attend to the matters entrusted to their charge.

The following article from the Constitution sets forth the terms of membership:

"Any male citizen of the Confederate States, who may be engaged in the profession of teaching, or who has, in any way, identified himself with the educational interests of the country, may become a member of the Association, in the following manner, to wit: He must be nominated at the annual meeting by a member of this body, elected by a majority of the votes then present, and sign this Constitution."

F. L. REYNOLDS,
President of the Association.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 27, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A letter from Mobile dated Oct. 11th says:

This morning another installment of woolly heads was received by railroad numbering two hundred. They are quite an acquisition, as I observe they are working on the fortifications and cleaning the gutters of the streets in the lower part of the city. They are content saying they had just as soon be here as with the Yankees, some prefering to be here. A majority say they were pressed in by the Yankees, who, they say, are conscripting all negroes in North Alabama between 18 and 45 years—all who are able to do duty or work for their benefit, the Yankees having come to the conclusion that negroes make very poor soldiers. All of the once splendid plantations in Limestone and Madison counties are now desolated, many of them entirely deserted, some of them with one or more old negroes on them.

I was much amused by the conversation of an old negro captured at Sulphur Springs, by Forrest, who had belonged to a relative of mine in Limestone county, who said that the Yankees promised him pay for little jobs, but always forgot to give it to him—and took good care to place him in the most dangerous position.

HON. B. H. HILL, C. S. Senator from Georgia, in a long letter to an Enrolling Officer of that State, gives a full explanation of the late order requiring a new registration and enrollment of persons between 17 and 50 years of age.

We have not space for the letter, but give the following extract as a specimen of the violation of the law heretofore:

"Many are clerks, agents and employees of Quartermasters, Commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employee, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man be disabled from service in the field. Mark the word—not sick or wounded—but disabled.

"Many are acting as provost marshals and guards, agents and employees of provost marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War, or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their commands. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army."

PLOUGH POINTS—A SUGGESTION TO FOUNDRY MEN.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, says every practical suggestion for the relief of the farmers ought to be made public. One of our troubles now is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of plough points. Prior to the war, when a cast point had been too much worn to do good work, it could be drilled at almost any smithy in the country, and a new point of wrought iron rivetted on, and this new point in many cases would bear a drawing out or sharpening. But now plough points are moulded of old castings, and are, for this reason, too hard to be drilled; no blacksmith will attempt it.

If foundry men who make plough points would put two suitable holes through each "pattern," so that the wrought point could be rivetted on the cast casting, the difficulty would be removed. Almost every farmer could pick up enough scrap iron (old tire, &c.) to furnish his points for a year ploughings, and the smith could readily countersink the holes in the casting, to permit the spreading of the rivet head.

Will newspapers publish this suggestion?—And will foundry men adopt it? It appeals to the public spirit of both classes.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square [illegible] or less for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Order Societies, &c. or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them. [illegible] about ten cents a line.

New Advertisements.

For Sale Cheap.

ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or it will be too late. Address,

J. A. CORNISH,
Lexington, N. C.
Oct. 27.—26-tf

NOTICE.

THERE are many unsettled balances due the County in barter for Salt, or for Grain and Provisions, which I wish settled up without delay, as I want to close up.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner of Forsyth Co.
Oct. 25, 1864.

Valuable Land for Sale.

George K. Hendrix, and others
vs.
Thomas Voss and others.
In Forsyth Court of Equity.

PURSUANT to an Order of Court, made in the foregoing cause, I will expose at public auction, on Wednesday the 23rd of November, 1864, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the valuable plantation of the late Thomas Voss, deceased, containing about 300 ACRES, and about three miles North-East of Kernersville, adjoining the lands of George Brooks and others.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
October 27th, 1864. 25-ts.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. The lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct. 27, 1864. 26-4t.

TAX IN KIND.

UNTIL further notice I will attend every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the store of E. A. Vogler, Esq. for the purpose of assessing the tithe of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and Hay. I will also attend the appointments of Wm. Flynt, Esq., Tax Collector.

All good citizens will make the above known in their respective neighborhoods and also assist ladies in listing their Tax in Kind.

L. R. BRIETZ, Assessor.
Oct. 20, 1864. 25-4t.

Corn & Wheat Wanted.

I WILL GIVE SALT, BUNCH COTTON or SHEETING in exchange for Wheat and Corn.

I am also agent for the sale of 500 Bunches Cotton Yarn assorted No's from 4 to 12 which I will sell either by the bale, or retail in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. To any one having Specie, or Bank Notes, on specie paying banks, to invest in bunch cotton, I will sell lower than can be bought in this section of country, if application be made soon.

W. F. SHULTZ.
Salem, Oct. 20th, 1864. 25-tf.

Horse Stolen.

STOLEN from my stable in Forsyth County, about 4 miles South of Salem, on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, a small grey MARE, about 16 years old, had on an old shoe on one of her fore feet, otherwise unshod; she carries her mane on her left side, has some saddle marks on her back, and is about 4½ feet high.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can get her.

GEORGE F. HEGE.
Forsyth County, Oct. 18, 1864.

State of North Carolina.
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Jacob Yokely, Administrator of Andrew Kinnamon, deceased,
vs.
Daniel Kinnamon and others,

Petition for a settlement of the Estate.

This petition having been filed in my office, and it appearing that Daniel and Henry Kinnamon, two of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: publication is therefore made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, North Carolina, notifying the said Daniel and Henry Kinnamon to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to this petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at office, September 24th, 1864.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
22-6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Capt. Jacob W. Atwood, dec'd, will please present them for payment within the time prescribed by law; or if not done, this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

I would ask all claims to be presented on or before the 10th instant, as I intend making an settlement of the estate next week before the Court of Equity.

C. L. BANNER, Adm'r.
Salem, Oct. 6, 1864. 23-3t.

LOST.

I Lost a fine blood-red SHAWL, with flower in one corner, on Monday the 3d inst., near Salem. Any person who will give the shawl to me at Kernersville, or to E. L. Hege, in Salem, will be liberally rewarded.

Mrs. DR. KERNER.
Oct. 4th, 1864. 23-3t.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

J. W. Beroth 2, Elder Wm. Burns, [illegible] Clayton, M. C. Crews 2, Dr. P. A. [illegible] 2, Miss Catharine S. Essick, Hon. H. H. [illegible], Mrs. Anna C. Fishel, [illegible] Miss Sarah J. Hanes, John H. [illegible], Harrison [illegible], Mrs. Martha Morris, Lieut. J. A. McLaughlin, Wm. Ramering, John D. Riley 2, James H. Reick, S. M. Wilson, Emeline West, Mrs. C. Westmoreland.

Persons calling for any of the above letters please say they are advertised.

D. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

The People's Press.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of your respective States to fix prices under the impressment laws, convened by order of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Montgomery, on the 20th ult., for mutual conference, with a view for uniformity of prices between the several States, and by a reduction of prices just to the government and the people to sustain the credit of the country, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you on this important subject, and to appeal to you, who of all have it most in your power to bring about this desired result, to come to the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the aid of the Commissioners, and to the aid of your country upon this question, vital to her life, and to your own future interest and welfare.

It is your own government we ask you to sustain—your own cause we appeal to you to support—your own credit we wish you to uphold. But two things are required on your part to do this. One is to furnish your supplies to the government at low rates; the other, to invest your surplus money in government securities. But two things are necessary to bring the war to a successful close. Men and money. Men to fight our battles, and money to provide the means to support our armies in the field. The patriotism of the country has supplied the men, and we appeal to that same patriotism on the part of those at home cheerfully to supply the means.

It must be known to you that in proportion as the government expenses are reduced, so in proportion will its burdens upon you by taxation be reduced. To reduce its expenses you must give value to its currency, so that its purchasing power may be increased and the largest amount of surplus secured with the least amount of money. There are two ways to give value to our currency. The first is to diminish its volume; the second to have confidence in Government securities. Both these depend upon yourself.

There are two ways to diminish the volume of the currency. One is to furnish the Government with your surplus supplies at a low rate, the other to invest your surplus money in government securities. It must be plain to you that this will sustain the government credit, and that it is in your power to accomplish it. It must also be plain to you that this is to your own best interests, as you will then hold yourselves the government indebtedness which will be returned to you in interest upon her securities, and in your diminished burdens of taxation. But do you distrust the government securities? If you do, you distrust your own cause, and by so doing impede the progress of your independence.

Each one of your States was represented in the Convention, and the Commissioners, after the most mature consideration, determined upon a uniform schedule of maximum prices for the several States, reducing the average prices heretofore about one-third, or perhaps slightly more. An extract from the closing remarks of the President will inform you of the spirit of the deliberations of the Convention:

"Never in all my experience in deliberative bodies have I seen manifested more harmony, more courtesy, and more conciliation between them and the Chair, than have been exhibited in your entire proceedings; and each member of the Convention has, with earnest and conscientious faithfulness, endeavored to discharge his duty to the government and the people.

"We have unitedly taken an advanced step in the reduction of prices by the establishment of a uniform maximum schedule to sustain the credit of the currency, the responsibility of which each one of us has deeply felt, but which necessity compelled us to take in the exigencies of the country.

"The people, I think, will appreciate our action, and approve what duty required and patriotism demanded; but whether approved by all or not, ours is the responsibility; and we leave it to the calm judgment of that public opinion which it goes out to meet and which, filled with a just appreciation of the success of our struggling cause, determine justly upon the measures which we have taken, financially, to maintain it."

Congress has provided that the expenses of the Government are to be paid in treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent. interest, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace, and free from taxation. These certificates are intended to reduce the volume of the currency, and are the most valuable means of payment offered by the government.

We cannot too strongly urge upon all creditors of the government, as a measure for their own interest, and to sustain the credit of the currency, to take these certificates for all surpluses beyond what their necessities may require in Treasury notes accumulating in the hands of the capitalists and others being invested in the purchase of the non-taxable six per cent. bonds, provided to be sold for the redemption of these notes, the currency will be reduced to the actual business wants of the country, its credit restored, prices lowered, the expenses of the government economized, taxes diminished and the financial system realized in time of war, such as we have been accustomed to in times of peace.—May we not with reason, confidence and hope, appeal to each individual, and to all classes of the community, to unite in accomplishing this most desirable result.

As a part of this address, we append a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Commissioners, giving the most concise view of the condition of the government, and the exposition of the reasons which influenced the action of the Convention.

To the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Treasury we can add nothing to the call upon the interests and patriotism of the people to come to the support of the Government in a measure of reform which we are attempting to inaugurate, and the success of which is so essential, if not indispensable, to the life of the Confederacy.

JOHN J. McRAY,
WILEY M. MASON, } Com.
U. B. WILKINSON,

Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1864.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

IMPORTANT TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

British Legation, Washington, D. C.,
August 25, 1864.

Sir—I have now received instructions from her Majesty's Government concerning the position of British subjects at Memphis.

Her Majesty's Government thinks, under all the circumstances, that if British subjects who are domiciled or resident at Memphis have a fair option of leaving it, or remaining in it without the privilege of carrying on trade or commerce, and if the military authorities really consider it necessary, for military reasons, that such an election shall be made, Her Majesty's Government cannot insist upon British subjects being relieved from it, however serious the hardships may be. Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to secure to British subjects who voluntarily reside in a foreign city in a time of civil war the same rights which are incident to their natural status, in time of peace, in their own country. Such a demand is, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, unreasonable in theory and impossible in practice. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, directed me to apprise British subjects resident at Memphis that, if they wish to put themselves effectually under British protection, they must discontinue their residence in that place, which is governed by martial law, the operation of which law, during civil war, a foreign State cannot, in ordinary cases, interfere with.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LYONS.

Another "Little Step."—We yesterday visited the Pill Box Manufactory of Messrs. Waterhouse & Co., and found it truly a step in the right direction. The machinery is simple, and works easily and rapidly. The paper and pasteboard used are manufactured at the Lincoln Paper Mills. The working force, which is managed by the Superintendent, (who put up the machinery,) consists of one man and a dozen little girls and boys from 7 to 12 years old. These dozen pairs of busy little hands turn out daily—well, we don't know how many gross of pill boxes, all put up in "nests," and neatly packed in boxes ready for a purchaser, Apothecaries can be supplied at short notice.

We notice in our exchanges another "little step." A firm near Spartanburg, S. C., are making Wooden Shoe Soles, by machinery, in large quantities, and advertise to deliver them at the railroad depot in that town at $250 per hundred pairs.

These "little steps" go to show that our people can make almost everything required for our comfort and convenience. And so soon as our people cease their longing for "Yankee notions," and make up their mind to patronize industry, we have no doubt many other much needed articles will be added to the list of home manufactures.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Experiments with Sorghum Sugar Cane and Treatise on the Manufacture of Syrup and Sugar, revised from the edition published by Hedges, Free & Co., Cincinnati: J. W. Randolph, 121 Main street, Richmond, Va. This is a pamphlet of seventy pages—the title of which sufficiently explains the contents. It is a book much wanted immediately, and we hope the publisher has sent copies for sale to booksellers generally throughout the Confederacy.

In turning over the pages of this little book our eye lights upon a letter from Paris in regard to the crystalization of the juices of the Sorgho, which we copy below:

Paris, April 20, 1857.

The crystalization of the sugar of the Sorgho, it seems, should be easily attained in all cases where the cane can be sufficiently ripened; and as the proportion of sugar is an unfailing index of ripeness, it follows that we could always be sure of attaining a good crystalization of juices the density of which exceeds 1,075, while that which is weaker could not yield satisfactory results after concentration. I attribute this peculiarity to the fact, that the sugar is preceded, in the juice, by a gummy principle, which seems to be transformed at a later date, for its proportion diminishes in exact correspondence with the increase of the sugar. The non-crystalizable sugar, or glucose, undergoes the same change—that is to say, it is more abundant before than after complete maturity; but its action seems less favorable to the progress of crystalization. The gummy principle obstructs it in two ways; for, besides being a serious obstacle to the commencement of crystalization, it afterwards renders it almost a matter of impossibility to purge the crystals, if obtained. However, as I observed, this difficulty only presents itself in the employ of unripe cane; for, as soon as the juices acquire a density of 1,080 and more, they contain little else than crystalizable sugar, and their treatment presents no difficulty; at all events, it seems to me that the crystalization will not meet with serious obstacles wherever the plant attains a complete maturity.

[Signed] Vilmorin.

Yankee Arrested by a Lady.—We have just heard of a handsome exploit by a lady of Caldwell county, Mrs Dr. Scott, living near Lenoir. On Tuesday the 4th instant, some of the little negroes of the Doctor's family saw a man slipping around a fence on the premises and ran and told their mistress of it. She took her watch-dog, a large and courageous brute, and led by her little informers, went directly to the place designated, and finding the man still there, commanded him to surrender. In terror of the dog, which only needed a signal from his mistress to throttle the man, he immediately surrendered, and marched before her to the house, where she kept him in custody until she could hand him over to other safe hands. He turned out to be a Yankee prisoner, who was trying to make his escape into East Tennessee.—*Watchman.*

STRAYED

FROM my premises near Philadelphia Mec ing House, some six or eight weeks sinc a BRINDLE and WHITE SPOTTED HEI ER, about 4 years old, not marked. A liber reward will be given for her delivery to me, any information concerning her, thankfull received.

MRS. THOS. FRYE.

Oct. 13, 1864. 25-tf

[redacted]

The Freed Slaves.—The Philadelphia "North American" submits the following carefully prepared estimate of the number of slaves thus far set free by the Administration, or by the events of the war:

Mississippi, one third	155,540
Alabama, one third	145,023
Arkansas, two thirds	74,074
Virginia, one third	163,629
South Carolina, one sixth	67,066
North Carolina, one sixth	55,176
Louisiana, two thirds	221,150
Tennessee, two thirds	183,912
Delaware, one third	592
Maryland,	87,188
Missouri,	114,065
Texas, one sixth	30,427
Kentucky, one third	75,168
Georgia, one third	154,066
District of Columbia,	3,185
Indian Territory,	7,360
Utah and Nebraska,	44
Aggregate,	1,378,650

Bibles from the North for Hood's Army.—Our Northern brethren seem to have the Christian spirit of the Spaniards who first settled America. Washington Irving relates in his Knickerbocker History of New York, that the pious Spaniards, after preparing the Indians for Heaven, immediately sent them there, by shooting them, burning them, pouring hot lead down their throats, and other such mild measures. The New York Bible Society is trying to fit us for Heaven, and the Yankee Generals propose to send us there.

The Selma Mississippian, of the 16th, says:

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma yesterday evening, en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented to the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society at New York! They came by way of Memphis.

Dates of Secession.—The Richmond Dispatch places Georgia next to South Carolina in the order of secession. In a note to section 5, 100 of the "Georgia Code," the Compilers say: The following is the order in which the several States seceded from the United States, to wit:

1. South Carolina, Dec. 20th, 1860.
2. Mississippi, January 9th, 1861.
3. Alabama, January 11th, 1861.
4. Florida, January 11th, 1861.
5. Georgia, January 19th, 1861.
6. Louisiana, January 20th, 1861.
7. Texas, February 1st, 1861.
8. Virginia, April 17th, 1861.
9. Arkansas, May 6th, 1861.
10. North Carolina, May 20th, 1861.
11. Missouri, August, 1861.

Southern Recorder.

HATE OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartford "Times" has a letter from its editor, at Chicago, which says:

There is throughout the West a widespread and growing feeling of dislike toward New England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any party, but is largely shared in by Western Republicans as well as Democrats. The feeling that to New England fanaticism the country is largely indebted for this calamitous war, and that Eastern men have been getting an undue share of its profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with its blood and treasure, is more generally entertained and freely expressed than is pleasant for me to hear. In this sweeping condemnation, there is a liability that but little justice will be done to those in the Eastern States who have never countenanced fanaticism but have suffered from its persecutions. If, by any unpropitious fate, Lincoln should be re-elected and the South gain a separate independence, there is but little hope that the West would consent to remain with New England.

Curious Record.—We have seen two General Orders issued by Adjutant General Cooper, giving the names of no less than 664 officers "dropped from the Rolls of the Army" between the 1st January and 1st July, 1864—In the month of June 250 of them were dropped. What is the meaning of this? Were there so many incompetent officers? Or are they the sick and wounded? Or loiterers at home, away from their posts of duty? The Orders assign no cause in any case.

Whatever may be the reason for this wholesale dismissal, we are rejoiced to find that the proportion of North Carolina names is very small. There is no doubt, we think, that she has one fifth of all the forces in the field; but instead of finding one-fifth of the dismissals from among her officers, there is but one in twenty-one, viz: 31 out of 664. The dropped from this State are, one colonel, six captains, ten 1st lieutenants, eleven 2d lieutenants, one quartermaster, one tax in kind, and one chaplain.—*Fay. Obs.*

Grant's Virginia Campaign.—Yankee Brig. Gen. Naglee has lately written a letter to Judge Kelly, in which he reviews the campaign of McClellan in Virginia, and contrasts it with that of Grant. The result is, of course, greatly in favor of the former, the letter having been written for electioneering purposes. It affords full confirmation of the enormous losses said to have been sustained by Grant in the campaign from the Rapidan to the south side of the James.

Grant crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May last. According to General Naglee, his army at that time, was estimated variously at 120 to 180,000 men. He places it at the lower figure, and says that he afterwards received reinforcements to the amount of 45,000, and added Butler's army, 40,000 more. Under his own eye, then, at the lowest estimate, he had 205,000 men. He estimates Siegel's forces at 30,000, making 235,000. On the first of September, Grant's force, exclusive of Sheridan's (which is put down at 30,000, but which we know to have been reduced below the half of that amount) was 50,000 men. Of course he had lost, according to yankee accounts, 155,000 men—more than he crossed the Rapidan with on the 4th of May. Had he not been reinforced, indeed, he would have lost, [redacted]

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

Counties	Vance	Johnston	Vance	Holden
Alamance,	970	173	780	2.0
Alexander,	749	115	341	219
Anson,	826	108	889	30
Alleghany,	[illegible]	[illegible]	279	38
Ashe,	648	15	591	58
Beaufort,	534	102	794	[illegible]
Bertie,	525	105	340	174
Bladen,	332	344	724	77
Brunswick,	316	204	592	19
Burke,	886	239	661	156
Buncombe,	1,323	274	843	285
Cabarrus,	537	591	740	[illegible]
Caldwell,	838	40	548	85
Camden,	127	18	101	
Carteret,				
Caswell,	540	210	907	32
Catawba,	605	555	897	42
Chatham,	1,518	127	1,209	640
Cumberland,	1,015	364	1,434	190
Cherokee,	621	181	292	5
Chowan,			251	3
Clay,	279	38	169	65
Cleaveland,	523	575	1,127	137
Columbus,	297	496	463	116
Craven,	117	11	539	14
Currituck,	31	14	271	
Davie,	736	13	642	128
Duplin,	100	961	985	63
Davidson,	1,368	162	894	501
Edgecombe,	118	508	969	8
Franklin,	523	378	863	60
Forsyth,	1,371	244	700	572
Gaston,	379	427	612	269
Gates,			431	1
Guilford,	1,977	74	1,209	896
Granville,	942	445	1,129	185
Greene,	330	144	241	204
Hallifax,	451	538	1,078	8
Haywood,	299 maj		527	116
Harnett,	414	204	492	224
Hen & Trans'y,	1,208	82	690	346
Hertford,	190	51	595	8
Hyde,	287	15	517	
Iredell,	1,544	161	1,106	97
Jackson,	604	117	275	61
Johnston,	1,000	194	552	643
Jones,	63	29	183	9
Lenoir,	267	140	636	80
Lincoln,	605	367	556	104
Macon,	670	103	835	78
Madison,	619	165	271	59
Martin,	282	230	525	35
McDowell,	728	104	478	46
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1,768	[illegible]
Montgomery,	727	18	381	245
Moore,	1,060	120	687	465
Nash,	317	282	573	105
New Hanover,	287	1,237	1,611	53
Northampton,	385	299	828	15
Orange,	1,451	372	1,321	227
Onslow,	342	293	327	119
Pasquotank,	163	20	347	10
Perquimans,	85	13	388	40
Person,	559	191	721	73
Pitt,	649	229	793	48
Polk,			147	96
Randolph,	1,357	55	643	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1,348	67
Richmond,	631	97	588	203
Robeson,	931	320	1,162	131
Rockingham,	569	273	950	149
Rutherford,	1,147	257	799	873
Sampson,	463	704	873	172
Stanly,	943	10	445	199
Stokes,	653	82	501	249
Surry,	658	201	484	330
Tyrrell,			242	14
Union,	556	417	879	122
Wake,	2,269	489	1,581	1,274
Wayne,	706	466	859	144
Warren,	174	461	776	15
Washington,			426	1
Watauga,	423	62	272	95
Wilkes,	1,615	76	534	567
Wilson,	188	466	642	57
Yadkin,	1,172	58	523	216
Yan'y & Mitch'l,	714	188	372	80
Sampson, Fort Pender,			5	1
Tyrrell, 17th Reg't N. C. T.,			1	
Tyrrell, 40th Reg't N. C. T.,			1	
3rd N. C. Battery Light Artillery,			17	
	54,423	20,448	58,070	14,491
	20,484		14,491	
Vance's maj.	33,975		43,579	

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their schedule of prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security of our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of the country.—This lowering of the prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good peeled per bush 28 lbs	25 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each	[illegible] 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
do	salted, per pound,	50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight, per yard,	8 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	[illegible]
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	[illegible]
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel 70 lbs	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included 56 lbs	5 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu 50 lbs	[illegible]
Drills,	cotton, ⅞ yd wide, [illegible]	[illegible]
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs	45 00
do	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs	[illegible]
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds	37 50
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds	[illegible] 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds	[illegible] 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds	13 50
Hats,	wool, each	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	[illegible] 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra per pound	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	2 50
do	green, per pound,	[illegible]
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
Horses	[illegible] per head,	800 00
Iron,	[illegible] No. 1 per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	[illegible] per ton 2000 lbs	314 00
do	[illegible] per ton 2000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton, 2000 pounds	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yd	[illegible] 00
Kettles,	[illegible] per pound,	[illegible]
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	[illegible]
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon,	8 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head	800 00
do	3rd class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	[illegible] 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled per 100 pounds	[illegible]
do	sheaf, unbaled per 100 lbs	[illegible] 50
do	baled per 100 lbs	[illegible]
do	shelled, per bushel	[illegible] 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 8 oz to yard, [illegible] per yard	1 00
do	cotton, ⅞ yard wide 3 oz to the yard, per yard	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 38 pounds	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	1 [illegible]
do	salted, per pound,	[illegible]
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month.	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	6 00
do	1st quality in the country per head, per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound	50
do	old, per pound	40
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3 00
Shirtings,	cotton, ¾ yd wide [illegible] yds to the pound, per yard	1 20
do	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¼ yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yds to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	coast, per bushel of 50 lbs	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 lbs	35 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	6 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	25 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	75
Ship stuff	good per bushel of 37 lbs	1 50
Tea,	black per pound	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton 10 oz to yd, per yd	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	[illegible] per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	80
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs,	1 50
do	do unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	350 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	37 00
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their surplus now, so necessary to the support of the armies in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed:

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
[illegible], N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864.

Strayed

FROM my premises about the last of July, a red and white-spotted COW, with one horn broken off. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can get her.

JOHN H. WHITE.

Winston, Aug 11, 1864. 16-tf

WANTED

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITHin twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to [illegible] CLEMMONS.

August 9th, 1864. 13-tf

LOST

ON the 30th ult., somewhere between Salem and Charles [illegible]'s [illegible], a GREEN SHAWL with a red border. The person who found such a shawl and returns it to me or leaves it at the "Press" office will be liberally rewarded.

VIRGINIA REICH.

Oct. 16, 1864. 24-tf

Quartermaster's Department,
Salem, N. C., Sept. 27th, 1864.

I want to hire some good able-bodied negro men to work at a [illegible], [illegible].

I also wish to purchase a lot of [illegible] and 20,000 two foot roofing boards.

[illegible] A. VOGLER, [illegible]

22 2w.

New Publications, &c.

A CHARMING BOOK JUST OUT.

THE CAPTAIN'S BRIDE.

A THRILLING TALE OF THE WAR.

By W. D. Herrington, 3rd N. C. Cavalry.

Neatly bound in paper, price . . . . . $1 50.

Upon the receipt of the price it will be mailed to any part of the Confederacy postage prepaid. A liberal discount to the Trade.

As the edition is limited, the trade will do well to forward their orders at once.

IN PRESS.

[illegible]

OR THE MAID OF MIRKLAND,

(Illustrated.)

BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE.

Price - - - - - - - - $1 50.

THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER,

A tale founded upon real incidents of the War in North Carolina.

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Upon all our publications we allow a liberal discount to the trade.

Upon account of the insufficient supply of paper each edition of these beautiful Novelettes will be limited, therefore the Trade had better forward their orders at once.

Address, WM. B. SMITH, Publisher.
Raleigh, N. C.

Editors inserting this advertisement, with this note, will receive a copy of each book.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

This work of about 100 pages, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon.—It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; [illegible]; Dogs; Chicken [illegible]; Living at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Mosquitoes; Sharks; and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for [illegible] per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct. 14 tf.

NILE'S REGISTER REVIVED.

PROSPECTUS OF

"THE COUNTRYMAN."

NILE'S REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Hez. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express to

J. A. TURNER,

Oct. 12. Eatonton, Georgia.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN,

PUBLISHED DAILY AT GREENSBORO' N. C.

The Southern Citizen will be issued every morning and mailed to subscribers for FIFTEEN DOLLARS for six months.

The publishers will spare neither labor or expense in making the Citizen an acceptable medium of news—arrangements having been made for securing the LATEST BY TELEGRAPH, from all points. Correspondents have also been secured, whose letters will be of interest to all classes of readers—while in point of Miscellaneous and General Reading, we hope to keep up a greater variety than is usual with dailies of the present time.

All letters should be addressed to

A. W. INGOLD & CO.,
Greensborough, N. C.

Executive Department, N. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

General Orders, }
No. 24.

A necessity having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field temporarily, to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exempt from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a commander assigned to each. When there are three or more companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and where the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instruction, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. [illegible], who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

[illegible]
Adjutant General.

COTTON YARN

WANTED, to exchange, some FIVE HUNDRED bunches of COTTON YARN for Brandy. I will give one bunch of Cotton Yarn for one gallon and a half good proof Brandy.

[illegible]

Walkertown, Forsyth Co., Sept. 1, 1864. [illegible]